THE LIBRARY OF MR PETER FORCE.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1867. In pursuance of the unanimously expressed desire of the Joint Committee on the Library, at the close of the

of the Joint Committee on the Library, at the close of the last aession of Congress, the undersigned has made a thorough examination of the historical library belonging to Peter Force, esq., of Washington, and has now the honor to submit the following report:

In prosecuting an investigation into the character of sextensive and important a collection of books. — and view to form an intelligent judgment of tractalls, and value, it was necessary to enter the labor to the work. To devote much time and arom two to three hours per The undersigned about two months, in the examinadar, fon every book in the library has passed through the hands. The result is that he is in possession of a virtually complete inventory of the collection, in all its varied departments, which must, however, be greatly condensed for the purposes of this report, so as to embrace only the more important facts and figures.

For the purpose of more convenient and accurate consideration, the contents of the library will be referred to under the following distinct classes:

under the following distinct classes:

1. Printed books relating to America.

Early American newspapers. 3. Pamphlots relating to America.

5. Incunabula, or books printed during the infancy of

the art. 8. Manuscripts and autographs.

7. MS. materials for the American Archives. or Docu

mentary History of America.

1. In the department of books relating to America, the library embraces the largest private collection ever brought together, having been formed by Mr. Force with appecial reference to assembling the fullest materials for editing his American Archives. The plan of this work emediting his American Archives, expected publication of all the braced nothing less than a complete publication of all the more important original State papers, letters, narratives, and other documents relating to the settlement and his-tory of the United States, from the discovery of America tory of the United States, from the discovery of America in 1492 to the establishment of the present Government in 1789. His library embraces an immense collection of the sarly American voyages, in Latin, French, Italian, Bpanish, German, Dutch, and English, while in books and pamphlets relating to the politics and government of the American colonies, it stands unrivaled in this country. In the field of early printed American books, so much sought for by collectors, and which are becoming anaually more scarce and costly, this library possesses more han ten times the number to be found in the library of Eongress. Not to dwell upon particulars, it need only be mentioned that there is a perfect copy of Eijot's Indian

congress. Not to dwell upon particulars, it most only be mentioned that there is a perfect copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, the last copy of which offered at anction brought \$800, and was last year resold at \$1,000; forty-one different works of Increase and Cotton Mather, printed at Boston and Cambridge, from 1671 to 1735; a large number of still partier books and pamphlets by Norton, Cotton, and other Puritan divines; and a very complete representation of the numerous and much sought for publications of the presses of Franklin and the Bradfords. In the Laws and Journals of the early Colonial Assemblies, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, thore are over 200 volumes, of the utmost interest as showing the legislative polley of the colonies in revolutionary times; and, as but few of these have been reprinted in any of the modern collections, they are not in the Library of Congress.

2. In the department of early printed American newspapers, there are unusually complete files of the lealing journals of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other States, dating from 1735 to 1800, and covering with much fullness the period of the Stamp Act controversy, the revolutionary war, and the establishment of the present Constitution. Fro Library of Congress at present possesses not even a fragment of a file of any Revolutionary or ante-Revolutionary newspaper, the earliest American journal in its collection being The Boston Centinel of 1789. The Force library has no less than 245 bound volumes of American newspapers printed prior to 1860, besides about 700 volumes, bound and unbound, of journals printed from 1800 to the present time.

3. Pamplets relating to America. The number, variety,

newspapers printed prior to 1800, besides about 700 voltumes, bound and unbound, of journals printed from 1800 to the present time.

5. Pamplets relating to America. The number, variety, and value of the pamplets embraced in this library are entirely univaled in any American collection, public or private, unless it may be by the rich stores of the Boston Athensum. Of pamplets printed prior, to 1800 and the present date, the collection rises to between 30,000 and the present date, the collection rises to between 30,000 and the present date, the collection rises to between 30,000 and the present date, the collection rises to between 30,000 and the present date, the collection rises to between 30,000 and the present date, the collection rises to between 30,000 and the present date, the collection political latitory. They rank heat to newspapers in the light they shed upon the characters and events of any period, and, indeed, before the newspaper had assumed its present influence, importance and frequency of publication, the pamphlet literature of the times was what newspapers now are, strikingly reflecting the political and social spirit which bore sway at the cpoch of their publication. The whole number of pamphlets in this noble collection is nearly 40,000, and as Mr. Force was so fortunate as to secure, many years since, five great and unbroken collections, formed by leading politicians of different parties, who arranged and bound up for convenious reference all the pamphlet literature fof their time, the collection is not only unmatched, but at this day unmatchable for completeness. Indeed, there are few either of books or pamphlete published in America or in Great Britain upon our affairs which are not to be found here. The library of Congress at present possesses less than 6,000 pamphlets, yet the political history of our country cannot be written without them. The great use made of pamphlets by the most philosophical of modern historians indicates how much we may be indebted to those often flucensidered tri

America, the Force library embraces a collection not only large, but in many particulars unique. Not only the early stlazes of Deliale, Jefferys, Des Barres, Faden, and other geographers, with a complete copy of the scarce "Atlas of the Battles of the American Revolution," but an assemblage of detached maps over 1,000 in mimber, and rhiefly litustrative of America, are here found. Among these, the most valuable are a series of original military maps and plans in manuscript, covering the period of the Fennch war and the war of the Revolution. These are of exceeding interest, and many of them are the work of efficers of the British army stationed in America, bearing such inscriptions as the following:

"Plan of the Rebel works at West Point," (a pen drawling,) dide 5779.

Ing.) date 1779.

"Plan of the Robel works on Prospect Hill," also on
Winter Hill and Bunker Hill, several distinct maps, date The number of these original maps, many of which are mpublished, and therefore presumed to be unique, is byer 300, covering the whole country, from Cauada to the Guit.

5. Of books known as iscumbule, or specimens of the rarlicest development of the art of printing, the collection is large and valuable. It embraces a complete series of imprints by the most distinguished of the early printers, representing every year from 1467 to 1500, besides a large humber printed in the following century. The number of books printed in the fifteenth century is (i.), and there has formed with special reference to illustrating the process of the printed prior to 1600. This collection was formed with special reference to illustrating the program of the best, in the best, in American and is most fitted in the best, in American and is most fitted in the best, in American and is considered an interest, engited treasures of this illurary are 48 follo volumes of instoriosi antegraphs of great carrity and interest, embracing, especially, a collection of revolutionary letters, shiefly military and political, and all of unquestionable authenticity. Henced only be added that the National Library now possesses not a solitury specimen of original autographs in the shape of letters or papers of our revolutionary generals and statesmen, to show how greatly his department of the collection would add to the value of that library. The Force collection embraces two volumes of an original inhibitary journal of Major-Great of the collection o

COTTON STORAGE AND INSURANCE.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COM PANIES. At a meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Inferance Companies on Monday, a committee of the Ex-Messrs. Hope of the Continentals, reported the follow-

ance Companies on Monday, a committee of the ExMessrs. Hope of the Continentials, reported the follownational, Farrigue of the
cellsior, and Grenoard recommend all of its members to refuse to
ing reacdaming used for the general storage of cotton (that is, any
Bus which the cotton of any other than the single firm who have the
store is kept) or any part of the contents of such buildings, at any rate
show all per can per announ unless the keeper of such store shall enbelow all per can per announ unless the keeper of such store shall engles and night, as the committee hersafter provided for shall select and
recommend for comployment in such store.

**Received*, That he the dety of the Committee on Surveys and Heating of Buildings to select two from their number, the four thus selected,
together with one other member of this Board, to be appointed by themsaives, to constitute a Committee on Cotton Storage Stores, which Committee shall have charge of the entite subject tension as an intering in the storage of the entite subject to contemplated. It being
understood that said committee shall take measures to instruct the seen as
appointed in the various duties to be performed by thom, and especially
that they permit no person to go shone to sample cotton or to exaction it in such store for any other ostensible are real purposutions for storage stores, and of the Fire Patrol Committee
on Surveys and Heating in the experience of the Committee
on Surveys and Heating in the experience of the Committee
on Surveys and Heating in the experience of the Committee
on Surveys and Heating in the experience of the Committee
on the provention and extinguishment of frees, recommended the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, and
also of the following:

**Resolved*, That whenever the Committee herein provide for shall report that any general cotton storage store is guarded in a manner satislactory to such Committee, the rate for insurance in and upon such store
be three per cant per annou.

The Committee gave

The Committee gave the following reasons for their action:

"That in their opinion no rate of premium adequate to the hazard can be maintained, if the generally received opinion that the destruction by fire of cotton stores is the result either of gross carciessness or of dishonesty, is well founded.

"That they believe the interests of the community domand that the efforts of the companies with reference to this subject should be directed, not so much toward securing for themselves adequate compensation for an extravagant hazard as toward the diminution of the hazard by such precautions as will abate the frequency and extent of loss by the burning of cotton. The consignees of cotton in this city are obliged to charge their consigners double the price for insurance which those of other cities are required to charge.

"The owners of buildings situated near cotton stores, and of merchandise in such buildings, find their property much endangered by this bad neighbor, and themselves compelled to pay materially enhanced premiums.

To remove these difficulties, and to save from destruction by fire this important, and at present, not too abundant, staple, should be regarded as the first duty, not only of the companies that insure it, but of all who deal in it.
"It is safe, therefore, to assume that in the direction of greater precaution against the occurrence of fires in such stores, the companies will have the hearty coöperation of every intelligent cotton merchant."

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Mayor Hoffman, as Chairman of the Commissioners upon the New Post-Office Building, having addressed a letter to the architects of the city requesting suggestions letter to the architects of the city requesting suggestions in regard to the procuring of plans and estimates, a reply has been made by ten members of the Institute of Architects, from which we extract the following suggestions:

"That a circular giving a survey of the lot and the requirements of the building to be erected should be prepared for the use of competitors.

"That a time, not less than three menths from the date of the circular, should be set within which sketches must be delivered.

"That a day should be appointed when the decision of the committee is to be made.

"That the studies should be illustrated in each case solely by plans of the separate stories to a scale of 1-16th of an inch to the foot, and by one exterior perspective drawing to the same scale.

drawing to the same scale.

"That a public exhibition of the designs should be pro-

"That a public exhibition of the designs should be provided for.

"That all sketches, with the exception of the one selected for elaboration and execution, should be returned.

"That the author of the adopted plan should be returned.

"That the author of the adopted plan should be retained as the architect of the building, and receive the customary compensation for his services, that is to say, five percentum on the first outlay of \$000,000, and three percentum on such subsequent expenditures as may be necessary beyond this amount.

"To enable you to secure designs from architects of high professional standing habitually engaged in remunerative work, it will, in our judgment, be necessary that preliminary studies should be requested from a certain number of them; and we consider that in the present case the sum of \$2,000 would be a proper compensation to be offered for each set of sketches thus specially asked for.

"It will on the other hand, doubtless seem desirable,

tion to be offered for each set of sketches thus epecially asked for.

"It will, on the other hand, doubtless seem desirable, in a public work of this character, that no architect should be excluded who may possess professional ability, and who may feel disposed to volunteer in a competition. We should, therefore, think it advisable for the committee to offer, in addition, premiums of \$5,000, \$5,000 and \$1,000 for the three best plans thus volunteered.

"The judicious expenditure, in the manner suggested, of \$20,000 or \$30,000 by your committee at the present time would, in our opinion, enable you to secure the best plan for this important public building that can be offered by a fair representation of the highest professional talent of the country.

Line Country.

"Richard Uploha, Presidents R. M. Hunt, Detlef blenau, R. G. Hatfield, Lespold Kallita, Diaper & Indley, Vanz, Withers & Ca., P. B.
Wight, Renwick & Randa, Richard M. Diploha, Edward T. Fotter, Charles
W. Clinton, Arthur Gilman, Gambrill & Post, Russell Sturga, jr., H.
Hudsgn Holly, Alfred J. Bloor, J. Cleaveland Cady, Rocew T. Little,
William T. Hallett, F. Julius Munchwitz, Charles A. Alexander, Henry
Fernbach, O. P. Halfeld, Henry S. Jaffray.

"Charles D. Gambrilla, Secretary, No. 6 Hanorer-st."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

MORTALITY OF THE PAST WEEK-REPORT OF DR. HARRIS. The following is the weekly report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics:

Nixth, Touth and Eleventh Wards of this city, there was a general excess of neutrality.

London has suffered from cold as we have, and the last-eletter from the Registran-General closes with the timely remark that "in such weather to give fig." To neglect the needy poor now is to increase pasperiam in those that survive, while many others perish outlight.

Recapituhethon of ages, sexes and nativities of persons that died in New York and Brooklyn for the week ending Feb. 2, 1867;

New-York—Men, 138; women, 94; boys, 122; girls, 92. Total, 452. Nativities—British America, 2; England, 11; France, 2; Germany, 47; Ireland, 98; Haly, 1; Scotland, 3, Switzerland, 4; United Ristes, 221; West Indies, 1. Total, 453.

BROOKLYN.—Men, 45; women, 34; boys, 71; girls, 37. Total, 187. Nativities—British America, 1; England, 7; Germany, 13; Hollsud, 1; Ireland, 31; Scotland, 1; United States, 133. Total, 187.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

INTERESTING PACTS ELICITED AT THE MONTHLY

MEETING. At the last regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society (No. 11 Clinton Hall Astor-place), the following interesting reports were presented:

with homes and employment, viz.: 121 boys, 43 girls, and with homes and employment, viz.: 121 boys, 43 girls, and 2 women. Three companies of homeloss children had been sent to the West (one to Kansas, and two to Ohio.) The average attendance of the 13 industrial Schools of the Society was 1,373. At the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 123 Fullon-st. 4,988 lodgings and 3,035 meals had been furnished; 24 boys had been provided with suitable homes and employment during the month, and 39 boys saved \$138 53. Since December, 1805, there has been an increase of lodgings of 25 per cent. The attendance nightly is from 159 to 170. The nightly average attendance of the Girls' Lodging-House (No. 205 Canal-st.) was 45. During the month 33 girls were provided with places or employment. Number of lodgings furnished, 1,399; number of meals, 4,471.

month 33 girls were provided with places or employment. Number of lodgings faraished, 4,399; number of meals, 4,471.

The report of the Refuge for Homeless Children (No. 193 West Twenty-fourth-st.) presents the following statistics: Whole number received during the month, 130; number of lodgings, 3,416; number of meals, 4,376; nightly average of lodgers, 83.

The Eleventh Ward Lodging House (No. 276 East Eleventh-st.) furnished 1,022 lodgings and 1,149 meals during the motth. The nightly average attendance was 34. Ten boys were sent to good country homes.

Encouraging letters from children, who were provided with homes by the Society some years ago, were received. One, from a young girl who was left in the charge of the Society by her fuller, after the dealth of her mother, 12 years ago, had who is how receiving an education in a female Seminary in Ohio, writes that she shall never forget to pray for the success of the Society that has done so much for her. A young English boy, who was provided with a home in Massachusettamine years ago, writes from Louisville that he is about establishing a "Boy's Meeting." Another young man, sent West 10 years ago, speaks of his marriage and happy prospects in life, and his grateful remembrance of the Society. Two young German girls (sisters), who were provided with homes in 1856, in consequence of the intemperance of their father, both of whom are now in the family of a member of Congress in Michigan, are engaged extensively in missionary work, doing all they can for those who are situated as they were in their youthful days.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.
Sin: The church damaged by fire in Henry-et., as relal value to be at least \$100,000, who is provided in the procured. To secure the is manuscript materials of the Congress would be justified in al sum. That these sources of the history should go into prit, or consumed by fire, could very intelligent American as a A. R. Sporford, Librarian.

A. R. Sporford, Librarian.

Sili: The church damaged by fire in Henry-st., as reported in This Transums of this morning, is not fit. Thereasy's Roman Catholic, but the "Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land," and being to a great extent supported by the public, you will see that your report may do us injury.

You will confer a favor on the trustees of the latter church by giving this insertion. Respectfully yours, Wew-York, Fob. 5, 1867.

UNITED speciated States at Lucius Brown et al.

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of forged papers, obtained Lension money, to which one
Bridget McArdie was entitled, on account of the services
of her son in the Union army. The case has been up several times, and has been duly reported in our columns.

Yosterday the defense commenced putting in their evidence.

Andrew McNare testified that he was an employe of

Andrew McNare testified that he was an employed of Brown's; that the firm of Brown & Co. was employed by L. Brown and no one else to his knowelder; that business was done in the name of L. Brown & Co., &c. Nothing of material importance was eleited from this witness, the gist of his testimony being to the effect that as far as Brown was concerned he signed some of the papers in question in the ordinary course of his business, at the request of other persons, in their office, and without paying particular attention to their nature or their contents.

The further hearing was then postponed to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Before Commissioner Berrs. Before Commissioner BETTS.

Before Commissioner BETTS.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE ALLEGED BLACKMAILING.
United States agt. James B. Frennan and James Miller.

This case was resumed and the case opened for the defense by the calling of Henry Budelman, jr., as a wit-

This case was resumed and the case opened for the defense by the calling of Henry Budelman, jr., as a witness.

He testified in substance as follows: Am son of the witness who has testified here; took a message from my father to Freeman: Freeman was at his office, No. 35. Pine-st.; saw Mr. Miller first, and Freeman then came out of his office, and I told him that I bad come to postpone the arrangement, and that if he would call at father's store between 4 and 5 o'clock, father would settle the matter with him; was present at three interviews with Freeman; am positive that I was present at two with Freeman; am positive that I was present at two with Freeman and Miller; the first interview father had was with both; that was on Saturday, a week before the arrost; it was in father's store; it occupied about an holf and a half; father told 165 they had come to investigate his returns, and were officers; Freeman said Miller was an effect, and would figure the books up; Freeman sked me how much my father had in the bank; told him I didn't know; that is all I receilect; may have mentioned to Freeman that father's wife had probably given information from maliciousness; didn't hear father say that; at a subsequent interview Freeman told father to keep casy, to keep it to himself, and he would see what could be done for him; there were three more interviews the last one on Saturday; I think at this last interview Freeman spoke first, and said he had a great mind to be angry with father; I then knew that officers were to be there to arrest Freeman and Miller; I knew, that when I went down en the morning of hat day to ask them to come up; Freeman and did not stay long; he said he was in a hurry to catch a train; he told father to keep his ewn counsel and not mention the affair.

The further examination was then adjourned to the 12th inst. at 1 o'clock p. m.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Fan. 5.-Before

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Fan. 5.—Before Judge Betts.
CONDEMNATIONS.

Returns of process were made in the following Internal Revenue cases: U. 8. agt. two cases hard rubber round combs found at No. 119 Chambers-at., and three cases do. found at No. 14 Moore-at. Same agt. two cases of cigars found at No. 180 Pearl-st. Same agt. two cases of cigars found at No. 180 Pearl-st. Same agt. two bils. of whisky found at No. 286 Fortieth-at. Same agt. two bbls. do. siesed at Pier No. 21, N. R. Bame agt. two bbls. do. found at No. 176 Fulton-st. Same agt. two bbls. do. found at No. 176 Fulton-st. Same agt. two bbls. do. found at No. 510 Grand-at. Same agt. two bbls. do. found at No. 510 Grand-at. Same agt. two bbls. do. found at No. 501 West Forty-skih-st. Same agt. cight bbls. distilled spirits found on the corner of Ninth-ave. and Fourteenth-st. Same agt. nine bbls. do. found at No. 501 West Fourteenth-st. Same agt. nine bbls. do. found at No. 504 West Fourteenth-st. Same agt. nine bbls. do. found at No. 504 West Fourteenth-st. Same agt. nine bbls. do. found at No. 504 West Fourteenth-st. Same agt. nine bbls. do. found at No. 504 West Fourteenth-st. Same agt. nine bbls. do. found at No. 505 Sat Twenty-fifth-st., and one bbl. do. found in Twentieth-st., between First-ave. and Avenue A.

No claimants appearing for any of the above articles, on motion of B. K. Phelpa, Assistant U. S. Pistrict-Altorney, decrees were entered condemning them by default.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-FER. 5-Before Jus

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 5—Before Justice Barmour.

A FENIAN MEETING AND A SUIT THEREAFTER.
The Cooper Institute Hall was hired for a Fenian meeting on the 12th of February, 1866, but before giving the use of the hall, they required a bond to reimburse any damages arising from the meeting. Mr. Bourke gave this bond. The meeting was somewhat excited, and the furniture was damaged to the extent of \$1,000. For this amount the plaintiffs brought suit, and the defendant yesterday allowed an inquest to be taken against him for that amount.

Dusenbury at Dickerson and others.

This was an action to recover for a quantity of iron

ed, and that after having examined it they refused to take it.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendants came to his store, and after examining the iron, said they would take it at is cents per pound, and that the delivery was on this contract and not for the purpose of further examination.

The iron was purchased at a Government sale at Washington and was somewhat damaged, the plaintiff insisting that it was represented to them to be in good order, whereas it was in bad order and not worth five cents per pound.

The evidence on the question of delivery was very conflicting. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,750 25, the full amount claimed.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,750 25, the full amount claimed.

In D. Warren for plaintiff, T. B. Wakeman for defendants.

Brecial Term—Before Justica Robertson.

DECISIONS.

Moses Pardo, ir., agt, George A. Osgood, Receiver, &.—Judgment for the defendants on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

Adjourned to ISCheme COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned to ISCheme.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
PART I.—INGRAHAR, J. No Civil calcular. Oyer and Terminor will

PART I.—Before Mr. Justice Clerker. Court opens at 10 s. m.

Nos.

1259—Cochrane agt. Hebert et al.
271—Bouton agt. Bouton.
1278—Bouton agt. Holosa.
1278—Frace agt. Filier et al.
1275—Frace agt. Militts et al.
1275—Frace agt. Filier et al.
1275—Frace agt. Militts et al.
1275—Frace agt. Militan.
1275—Fra PART II.—Before Mr. Justice CERRER. Court opens at 10 s. m.

34—Lee agt. Tellers.
Call of calcudar commences at No. 48—Biddle agt. Balen.
BUPERIO R COURT.
PARK L—Before Mr. Justice Barnbour. Day calcudar for Wednesday.
Pab. 5.
Foo.
Pab. 5.
Foo.
Pab. 5.
Foo.
Pab. 6.
P

Nos.

— Popper agt Mooney.

II—Doughty agt Frear.

15-Stone agt Alexander.

17-Gockroft agt Connor.

19-Bray agt Frity-accord at R.

R. Co.

20-Grow agt Rimmons.

21-Embio agt Thompson.

24-Fenton agt Miller.

25-Casserers agt Penileton.

26-Guttis agt Wadsaurth.

CRIMINAL COURTS. COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER

(Before Judge Ingraham.)
CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.-Judge Ingraham restorday delivered the following charge to the Grand

yesterday delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:
I have not received, as is the duty of the person in charge of the prisons to furnish to the Court, a list of the prisoners now confined there, awaiting the examination of their cases by you, and I am therefore unable to say whether the business to come before you will be such as to require much time and labor. The duty of this Court and of the Grand Jury is different from that of any other, and aithough the Court of General Sessions has now a general jurisdiction over all offenses, still it is the peculiar province of the Oyer and Terminer, when in session, to see that the cases of all confined in prison are examined into, and if any are improperly imprisoned to see to their discharge. For this purpose the name of the Court was, in this State, and still is in England, called a Court of General Gaol Delivery. In giving to your charge of the criminal business of the county, I would invite your attention to the conditions of the prisons, and to such inquiry as to the persons confined therein as may satisfy

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIDUNE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

rediffement without the action of the purposery cottneed un recommended and the prevent state prosecutions for the purpose of gratifying private malice, to withstand the furth of popular prejudice or excluence, and to prevent the commission of offences by acting the top revent the commission of offences by acting the top revent the commission of offences by acting the top revent the commission of offences by acting the top revent the commission of offences by acting the top revent the commission of offences by acting the top revent the commission of offences by acting the top control of the control

real estate or property by lot or chance dependent on the drawing of any authorized or manthorized bittery in or out of the sijate, and the keening an office for such purposes. I have been thus particular in giving you the provisions of the statute on this subject, because I am directed specially to call the attention of the Grand Jury to an inquiry into any violation of the law on this subject, and also because there seems to be a goving disposition to resort to this mode of raising money by adopting plans in effect lotteries, but ac contrived as to realso doubts whether they come within the provisions of the law, and these images are resorted to not merely for charitable but even for the promotion of religious objects. These laws are framed under a provision of the Constitution which for bids any lottery thereafter to be authorized, or the sale of any theta; and the subject is an experience of the law is to the real of any theta; subject is to call your attention generally to the subject, and to give you such general instructions; as to the law as will enable you to understand your duties. In the case of the American Art Union, the distribution was of pictures, and was proposed to be made emeng subscribers. In this case as ant was brought for the penalty and forfeiture of the property. In deciding that case, the Court held such a distribution was a lottery according to the common acceptation of the term; and the overland the common acceptation of the term; and the overland the language of the Court held such a distribution. The motives which lead to getting up lotteries have nothing to do with the question before you. It may be for purposes of charity, or for the attainment of money to promote religious objects, or for private gain. All are alliceforhidden, if they come within the provisions of the castitution and of the statute under the designation of interies or devices of charity, or for the attainment of money to pruposes of charity, or for the attainment of money to promote religious objects, or for pri

FORGING A BANK CHECK.-John Winn pleaded guilty to foregry in the fourth degree, in having attempted to pass on the 14th of November, a bogus bank check drawn on

on the 14th of November, a bogus bank check drawn on the Marine National Bank for the amount of \$502 56, pay-able to S. A. Maginula, or beater, and signed N. Gayer. He presented the check to the paying-teller who suspected it to be a forgery, and found his suspicions confirmed on sending to Mr. Gayer. The prisoner at the time of his ar-rest claimed that while sitting in a saloon a man came to him and asked him to take the check to the bank and get it cashed, promising him \$5 for his trouble. The court took the complaint capers in the case and reserved sen-tence. COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. [Before Justices Kelly and Dowling]
The Trial Calendar before this Court yesterday

were classified as follows: Petit larceny, 28; cruelty to animals, 4; assault and battery, 17; violation of boat law, 3; misdemeanor, 2; suspended cases, 5. Total, 57.

BAD BOYS.—Two boys, named John Waters and John Flynn, stole a tub of butter worth \$20, and were both found. guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge. They had taken the butter from No. 203 Washington-st., and had taken it to a place in Baxter-st. where they sold it for \$10, which money was found on the person of one of the boys who was only 12 years old.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On the calendar there were

four or five cases of crueity to animals, of which Case No. 1 was that of Archibald Sullivan and Frank

Hughes, who left a dying horse in the street, and were promptly arrested therefor. They were found guilty, and fined \$10 each.

fined \$16 each.

Case No. 2.—William Waltermeyer, who lets certain yards for the herding and feeding of cattle in the vicinity of Fifty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave., was brought up for alleged

crieity to cathe.

Int of the Stoicty for the Pravention of Crueity to Animale, was passing these yards on one of the coldest days of all the late "cold spell," and there saw a large number of catile exposed to the fierce north-west gale with absolutely no shelter of any kind, there being no shed, barn, out-house, or even wall of any sort beneath which, or by the side of which these unfortunate freezing animals might find some elight shelter from the freezing biast. In addition to this fact, it did not appear that the aumals were provided with anything to ent or drink. Hence Mr. Bergh brought suit.

Bergh broug

Here Mr. Bergh was interrupted by the Court, who announced that counsel had taken up 25 minutes for summing up—five minutes only being the time usually allowed.

Defendant was found guilty, and is to be sentenced on

the last day of the term.

Case No. 3.—Edward Kennedy was brought up by Case No. 3.—Edward Kennedy was brought up by Henry Bergh, for driving a horse that was lame and utterly unfit to be in harness. Kennedy was a driver on the Broadway and University Place Railroad, and was driving a wretchedly lame and emaciated horse utterly unfit to draw a load. Mr. Bergh, being on the platform of the car and noticing the condition of the animal, asked the driver his name. Kennedy not only positively refused to give his name, but treated Mr. Bergh make the driver his name. The bear was contemptation and lisolent manner. Mr. Bergh was compelled to continue his journey clear up town, to the end of the route, before he could find the man's name. While on the way up town, both the conductor and the driver acknowledged that the horse had been required of him. The man Kennedy was found guilty, but in inflicting senjence the magistrate (Kelly) said: "I must find you guilty, as the text of the law is such as to bind only the individual found actually abusing an animal; but I certainly think that, morally, the persons who employed you to drive and then gave you such a miserable animal, are the once responsible, and are the once who should be punished."

punished."
Mr. Bergh here made a few remarks, fully coinciding with Justice Kelly in his view of the subject, and lamenting that the law is so loosely framed that the proprietors of the animals, who are the employers of the drivers, cannot be reached by the Court, and hoping for an early modification of the statute in this and other regards.

Kennedy was fined \$5.

Kennedy was fined \$5.

CASE No. 4.—John T. Dickhoff, a German, teamster was brought up by Charles McKizley, an American policeman, befin in England, for unmercifully beating his horse on the legs and knees with a cart-rung. The cart-rung was brought into Court, and proved to be one of the usual stakes, about three or four feet long, used to confine loads on-drays. The officer stated that he saw defendant on the corner of Sixth-ave, and Nineteenth-st; that he had two horses harnessed to a heavy truck, or dray, on which were loaded 17 to 20 bags of feed. The driver had taken from his truck the stake shown in Court, and was striking his horse unmereifully across the fore-knees. He had driven his vehicle into a snow-drift by the side-of the street, and the horses were unable to draw it out; there was a whip on the truck, but the driver instead of using the whip to urge his horses, had resorted to the heavy stake.

In defense, the man stated that his whiffletree got caught in the spring of the vehicle, and that he had taken the stake to loosen it and not to strike the animal. The officer swore positively, however, that Dickhoff struck the horse several times violently and cruelly across the fore legs with the stake or "rung," The preof being conclusive, the defendant was severely reprimanded by the Court, and sentenced to serve 10 days in the City Prison. The employe of Dickhoff appeared and said that he had always found him a kind and careful driver, and the man himself begged piteously to know if "a fine wouldn't do, yer Henorf" but all to no avail. The Justice was inexorable, and the unhappy Dickhoff was led-disconsolate away to spend the next 40 days, doubtless in fervent prayers for the prosperity of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

CASE No. 5.—Joseph Redgern was charged by Peliceman Charles Schiek with driving a horse unfit to be worked. The officer said that the shoulder and neck of the animal were badly galled; the skin was rubbed entirely through to the flesh, and that he shoulder an Case No. 4.—John T. Dickhoff, a German, teamster was

worked. The officer said that the shoulder and neck of the animal were badly galled; the skin was rubbed en-tirely through to the flesh, and that it was great and un-mistakable cruelty to drive the horse while he was in that condition. The defendant was fined \$10. TREED TO SLAUGHTER AN OFFICER.—Polleeman Richard Decrea brought a complaint against Peter Riley, whom he accused of trying to kill him with a hatchet, which

he accused of trying to kill him with a hatchet, which weapon was produced in Court. It appears that the officer was attracted to the pramises occupied by the prisoner at the corner of Lewis and Rivington-sts., by the cries of "Murder" and "Police." Reaching the spot, he found that Riley had driven his wife and four children into the street by violence and threats of murder. The officer at once penetrated to the room wherein the drunken brute remained alone, for the purpose of arresting him. As soon as the guardfin of the public peace showed his head, Riley showed an eager and carnest desire to split that same head, and made several blows with the hatchet for that avowed purpose. The said hatchet was brought into Court, and with the other oxidence, was found amply sufficient to send the defendant, Riley, to the Penitentiary for two months. or two months.

8ad Case of Destitution—A Woman Steals that shi

MAY BE SENT TO PRISON.—A wretched-looking specimen of a woman, spare, thin, and emaciated to a degree that awakened the sympathy of every beholder, and who gave her name as Sarah Fitzgerald, was brought up on the charge of stealing a basket. The poor creature did not deny the charge; in fact, it appeared from the evidence that the theft was committed with the deliberate purpose of courting detection, as the woman took the article in the most open manner, and made no attempt whatever to escape or to conceal the basket. When arrested the poor woman said to the officer that she had been nearly starved ever since the cold weather came on; that she could endure her life no longer. Bite had no family to diagrace by her act, and she had deliberately made up her mind to commit a theft, that she might be detected and sent to prison, where she would have a home for six months, and would at least have food enough to keep her from dying of starvation. The facts, so far as known, bore out her statement. Nevertheless, the law is imperative, and theft must be punished, no matter what the inducing motive. Penitentiary four months.

CASE NO. 2—DESTITUTION ACAIN.—Edward Dickerson pleade guilty to stealing a box of envelopes, worth \$6\$. In MAY BE SENT TO PRISON .- A wretched-looking specimen

CASE No. 2—DESTITUTION AGAIN.—Edward Dickerson pleade guilty to stealing a box of envelopes, worth \$6. In dofense, or rather explanation, he stated, in good language, that he had been starving all Winter; had been sick and unable to provide, save very scantily, for himself, and is wretched and miserable. He seemed only too glad to hear his sentence of two months in the Penitonitary.

Braitisc Neck Ties.—Philip Smith charged John McLoughlin with stealing from him à lot of neck ties. A number of witnesses were examined, who, by their evidence proved the thort. McLoughlin was sent to the House of Refuge.

PAWNING A BHAWL.—Mary Norton was brought up on a charge proferred against her by Mary Rowers of steal.

was unusually heavy, numbering nearly 60 cases, which | a charge preferred against her by Mary Rogers of steat- | Henry R. Cummings.

ing a shawl. The evidence went to show that Mary was short of stamps, and seeing a good opportunity to replease the treasury, she took the chawl and pawned it. An officer having been informed of the theft traced the missing article to a pawn-shop. Mary was found guilty and sent to the Island for four months.

Henry Mans charged Patrick O'Neil with stealing from his wagon a demilhon of whisky, also a package of coffee. He was found guilty, but sentence was deferred.

A CASE OF INGRATITUDE.—Eliza Derand was brought up on a charge preferred against her by George Buttler, of stealing some money from his pocket-book. It seems they went up to the bar to have a sociable drink, and while there Buttler made a show of having alot of stamps, the result of which was Eliza made a grab, hence the charge. She was sent up for three months.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT. [Before Justice Dowling.]
ARREST OF ABANDONED CHARACTERS.—Any person

ARREST OF ABANDONED CHARACTERS.—Any person who has passed through the purlicus of Water, James, Cherry, and adjoining streets, in the Fourth Ward, cannot have failed to remark the low dance-houses and other resorts for abandoned characters that there abound. It would be a hardlean task to entirely reform the neighborhood, but that some little attempt at decency should be made by the keepers of these places is continually impressed upon their minds by Capt. Thorn, commanding the precinct in which their establishments are located. His instructions are often diaregarded, and as a consequence the saloon-keepers and their hangers-on come to grief. This was the case on Monday night. Frank Hillerman keeps at No. 2, and William Stran at No. 3 James st. These places have long been known to the police as being frequented by the lowest class of prostitutes, thieves, and other disreputable characters. Late on Monday night Thorn, accompanied by a section of Police, visited the saloons and took into custody the proprietors and about 20 men and women whom they found there. They were leeked up for the night and yesterday taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court, who held the proprietors to bail in the sum of \$500 each, to answer the charge of keeping disorderly houses, The other prisoners were committed to the Tombs and will probably be sent to Blackwell's Island as vagrants. The females, although young, bear upon their countenances the impress of dissipation, and in several cases that of disease.

Disturbing an Auditence.—John Simpson, an occupant of an orchestra chair at the Olympic Theater, on Monday

of an orchestra chair at the Olympic Theater, on Mo

Ayres, James Demars and an accomplice whose name is unknown entered the store of Brice, Hanna & Co., No. 76 unknown entered the store of Brice, Hanna & Co., No. 78
Pearl-st., and engaged Mr. Stapleton, one of the salesmon,
in conversation. Watching his opportunity, while his
companions were engaged in conversation, Demars
alipped up stairs, and entering the office, located on the
second floor, was busily engaged in trying the safe, when
he was observed by the bookkeeper, Mr. Robert W. Doller,
who gave the alarm. The unknown-man escaped, but
Ayres and Demars were secured and handed into the custody of Officers Hamill and Doyle of the First Precinct.
The accused were taken before Justice Dowling, who at
Once recognized them as old and well-known thieves.
They were committed for trial.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.—Detective Farley yesterday
arrested a young man named Marcus Norris, on the com-

ROBED HIS EMPLOYER.—Detective Farley yesterday arrested a young man named Marcus Norris, on the complaint of his employer, Mr. Andrew W. Paradise, photographer, of No. 585 Brondway. The accused, who has lately arrived from North Carolina, has been in the employ of Mr. Paradise scarcely three weeks, but in that interval had robbed his employer of nearly \$100 worth of photographic materials. He was brought before Justice Dowling, confessed his guilt, and was committed for trial. A portion of the property was recovered.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT

[Before Justice Shandley] .
PETIT LARCENY.—James Bell was yesterday con mitted, in default of \$500 bail, on the charge of having stolen, on Monday last, a \$20 Treasury note from the ves pocket of George W. Farley of No. 15 Centre-st., while the two were together in a store in Cherry-st.

THE EXCISE'LAW.

AT THE TOMBS, POLICE COURT. Yesterday morning Edward Collary of No. 33 Thomas-st., and Walter S. Willard of No. 532 Broadway, were brought before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police

were brought before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Courf for alleged violation of the Excise law. Collary was held to beal in the sum of \$500 to answer.

Mr. Willard stated that when Sergt. Loomis of the Fourteenth Precinct came into his place at 124 o'clock yesterday morning, his bar was closed in the manner prescribed by law, and that no liquors were sold or exposed for sale. His oyster saloon he kept open, however, and this he claimed he had a right to do. In spite of this compliance with the law, he was arrested and taken to the station-house, where he passed the night in a cell. The magistrate thought there was no ground for 'arresting the prisoner, and he was accordingly discharged.

for 'arresting the prisoner, and he was accordingly discharged.

Feter W. Downing, colored, the well-known keeper of the restaunt in the Chatom-House, was arrested yest-only by Roundsman Helmholz, of the First Prefject, on the charge of selling liquor without license. He exhibited his permit from the Board of Excise, and was at once discharged by Justice Dowling.

Patrick H. Doran, of No. 172 Elizabeth-st., was arrested for selling without a license. In default of \$300 bail he was locked up by the magistrate.

AT JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Michael E. Bury, No. 800 Washingtom-st., was yesterday brought up on the charge of violating the Excise law, by selling liquor without a license. William Malkonski, No. 261 East-Pourteenth-st., and John Stering, No. 268 Tenth-ave, were charged with having their liquor stores open between midnight and sunrise. Judge Dodge held the liftee to bail in the sum of \$300.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS

FOUNDLINGS .- A male infant was found in the hallway of a house in New-st., nearly opposite the office of the Overseer of the Poor, at a late hour on Monday night and was taken charge of by the Overseer. That functionary yesterday gave public notice that he had under his care some 18 of these "waifs," which he desires to consign to such suitable persons as may be willing to edopathem. Their ages range from one to six months.

SENATOR FRELINGING SEN AND HIS NEIGHBORS. enator Frelinghuysen, who arrived at his home in New Senator Frelinghuysen, who arrived at his home in New ark on Saturday and remained until yesterday, has been literally overwhelmed with congratulations from his neighbors, who had not before had an opportunity to express to him personally their gratification at his election by the Legislature. About 9 oclock on Monday evening some 200 of the most prominent citizens of Newark "dropped in" upon the honorable gentleman and paid their respects to himself and household. Mr. Frelinghuysen indulged the throng with an entertaining rehearsal of his, brief experience at the capital, and his excellent lady spread out for them the choicest refreshments, and was greatly enjoyed by all who participated.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS IN NEWARK.-Interesting religious revivals are in progress in several of the M. E. largely attended. Some 200 persons have professed conversion in the Clinton-st. Church, and many more are inquiring after spiritual light. Among those who have professed conversion are a number who were formerly infidels, drunkards, &c. In the First Baptist and Method-nightly. Churches in Newark, and meetings are held nightly and

THE VETERAN RECEPTION AT NEWARK ON WEDNES-DAY NEXT .- The arrangements for the grand affair, at DAY NEXT.—The arrangements for the grand arran, as which it is expected Gen. Grant will be present, are nearly perfected, and all indications favor the belief that the occasion will be one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in Newark. The oration of welcome will be delivered by Courthand Parker, esq., and Gov. Ward will be present to distribute the "State certificates" to such voterans as have not yet received them.

MISSING MAN FOUND DROWNED .- Some two months since a young colored man, employed as an engineer in the steam saw-mill of Mr. David Ayres, on the neer in the steam saw-mill of Mr. David Ayres, on the Passaic at the root of Clay-st., suddenly disappeared. He had left the holist of his father in Millist, in order to go to his work before daynests and nothing was heard of him until yesterday, when some workinen ongaged in cutting some logs one of the dee in the River, found his body in an advanced suft of decomposition. It is supposed that in attempting to cross a raft to gain a rear entrance to the mill to build his first he slipped from the timbers and was thus drowned. The name of deceased was Absalom Pataguam, and he is said to have been a steady and industrious man.

CONVENIENCE OF PEDESTRIANS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to have the use of your columns to make a simple practical suggestion, which, if earried into execution, would be of great advantage to pedestrians in execution, would be of great advantage to pedestrians in our crowded city. In London the cabmen, coachmen and draymen, when from any cause their vehicle is compelled to pause or stop, hold up one hand, which being seen by the driver next behind is imitated, and so the signal is repeated all the way down the line. The result is there is no collision; and, what is of the greatest importance, there is always a space between a vehicle and the one behind left by the drivers, whether standing still or in motion, for peatestrians to pass through. By the unnecessary practice adopted by drivers in this city there is never a space for an individual to squeeze through, unless the police are at hand to check drivers and clear a space; and hundreds, probably, at times are kept unnecessarily waiting. If the Chief-of-Police would issue an order instructing the policemen to see to the execution of it, carrying out the suggestion, it would be a great service and benefit to all concerned.

New-York, 31st January, 1867.

WESTCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- At the meeting of the above-named society, at White Plains, on Wednesday last, a fund was voted for the purchase of land adjoining the Society's grounds at Greenburgh. It is intonded that the land thus purchased shall be laid out in a track for the exhibition of horses at the Society's ex-

WHEAT FROM CALIFORNIA.-The ship Haze, which arrived on Tuesday morning from San Francisco, brings a cargoof 18,916 sacks of wheat, which is consigned to